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strict protective measures can and should be invoked. This is possible because the islands are under strict governmental control as regards all wild life. Because of its limited range it would not be a difficult matter to completely exterminate the species. Special protective measures at this time, however, are not believed to be essential because there is even less hunting now than there has been for fifty or more years. The introduction of live stock and reindeer for fresh food removes in large measure the necessity for shooting and the native is ordinarily too indolent to hunt unless he has to do so for food.

It should be added that the Pribilof Sandpiper has an esthetic appetite, which should appeal to most people. Unlike the other common shore birds, the turnstones, phalaropes, pectorals, sharp-tails, and even that much flaunted prize, the golden plover, they do not visit the carrion fields of rotting seal carcasses for fly larvae. These other birds feed there in large numbers and assume a rank fishy taste from the seals.

San Francisco, California, December 24, 1920.

NOTES FROM SOUTHERN ARIZONA

By H. H. KIMBALL

ALTHOUGH the season of 1918 was the second of two exceptionally dry years in southern Arizona, bird life was fairly abundant in suitable localities and a number of interesting birds were taken by the writer during that year and subsequently. Four localities are involved.¹

VICINITY OF TUCSON

Glaucidium phaloenoides. Ferruginous Pigmy Owl. In the foothills of the southern slope of the Catalina Mountains, a single specimen was taken on May 9, 1918, a female which would have laid its first egg in a few days. The bird was in a mesquite tree, where it was taking advantage of the first warming rays of the morning sun, after the manner of pigmy owls. Evidently quite rare in that vicinity.

Peucaea cassini. Cassin Sparrow. Probably uncommon near Tucson since only one was seen. (H. C. O.)

Petrochelidon lunifrons melanogaster. Mexican Cliff Swallow. A single specimen, the only one seen, was taken April 10, 1918, from a mixed flock of Cliff, Rough-winged, and Violet-green swallows, the latter predominating.

Petrochelidon lunifrons hypopolia. Gray-breasted Cliff Swallow. Two specimens, April 15 and 18 (H. C. O.), 1918.

Riparia riparia. Bank Swallow. The only one observed was taken from a mixed flock of swallows April 15, 1918. (H. C. O.)

Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis. Sierra Hermit Thrush. Two specimens were taken near the Santa Cruz River, ten miles south of Tucson, March 18 and April 18, 1918. (H. C. O.)

CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS

Sayornis phoebe. Phoebe. A strange, clear, pleasing note heard October 6, 1918, was ascribed to a *Sayornis*, but the bird was not taken until October 8, when it was discovered on a fence post a short distance below Paradise, on the east slope (H. C. O.). Another was secured near the same place August 16, 1919.

¹Acknowledgment is due to Dr. H. C. Oberholser for identifying such of the specimens recorded in this article, as are indicated by "(H. C. O.)", and to Mr. J. Eugene Law for rewriting this article from notes furnished.

Spizella atrogularis. Black-chinned Sparrow. A male with enlarged testes was taken near Paradise, June 23, 1919. Females and males without the black chin were taken from September, 1918, to February, 1919. (H. C. O.)

Junco mearnsi mearnsi. Pink-sided Junco. A few were noted in company with other species of junco near Paradise. One was secured February 13, 1919. (H. C. O.)

Progne subis subis. Purple Martin. A colony of martins was found nesting or about to nest in a large dead pine tree in Barfoot Park, high on the west slope. Another colony was found nesting near Rustler Park on the east slope. Thinking that these birds might be the same as those found nesting by the writer in the pines of the Sierra Madre Mountains of Chihuahua, two females were secured and have been pronounced *P. s. subis* (H. C. O.). These birds do not nest in any other mountain range in southeastern Arizona.

Bombycilla cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing. A female taken September 27, 1918, near Paradise showed evidence of late nesting, for the whole abdominal region was bare of feathers. Juvenals in the streaked plumage were taken on the same day. Birds were also observed in 1919. Of regular occurrence in the fall and winter months in the mountains of southeastern Arizona.

Setophaga ruticilla. American Redstart. A male in excellent adult plumage was taken at about 5500 feet altitude in Cave Creek Canyon, September 11, 1918.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch. One specimen was taken from a sycamore at about 5400 feet, October 1, 1919.

VICINITY OF WILLCOX

Otocoris alpestris leucansiptila. Yuma Horned Lark. Two specimens were taken March 8, 1919. (H. C. O.)

Otocoris alpestris enthymia. Saskatchewan Horned Lark. Specimens taken in winter. (H. C. O.)

Otocoris alpestris aphrasta. Chihuahua Horned Lark. The common winter bird. (H. C. O.)

VICINITY OF YUMA

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher. Resident in small numbers during the winter.

Molothrus ater obscurus. Dwarf Cowbird. Occurs in large flocks in Yuma during January and February. A flock observed February 19, 1920, must have contained four hundred birds. Another flock on February 10 included some Brewer Blackbirds and a single Red-wing, the only one of the latter observed. The fields of Kafir corn furnish the favorite food of these birds. English Sparrows, Ground Doves, Abert Towhees, and Horned Larks also eat this corn.

Vermivora celata sordida. Dusky Warbler. Evidently a winter visitant to the Colorado Valley. One was taken near Yuma, December 20, 1918, and two others observed later.

Yuma, Arizona, February 20, 1920.